

ITALIANS, IN ROW, END PARLIAMENT

Fist Fights and Challenges to
Duels Mark Debate Over
Fiume.

ELECTION DATE IS SET

Decision for Annexation Will
Mean Terrible Sacrifice,
Nitti Warns.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Sept. 29.—Parliament was dissolved to-day. Elections will be held November 16 and Parliament will reassemble December 1.

All the members of the Chamber of Deputies with the exception of the official Socialists, voted confidence in Premier Nitti in the vote taken in the Chamber yesterday. Ten members refrained from casting their ballots.

Debate was interrupted by a free fight which lasted ten minutes and in which about 100 deputies participated. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the Cabinet, as a result of the riotous incident, may decide to resign rather than plunge the country into a struggle during the general election.

In consequence of the fight in the Chamber, duels were announced between deputies and between deputies and journalists.

A prolonged heated discussion preceded the riotous scene. The members of the Parliamentary League insisted upon asking the Government whether it intended to discuss the treaties before adjournment. Premier Nitti answered that he would first have a vote of confidence and then whatever Cabinet should be in power would decide what should be done. Thereupon members of the Parliamentary League invaded the Ministers' bench, shouting and gesticulating.

Socialists Start Fight.
A party of Socialists thereupon rushed from their seats and faced their adversaries the group soon engaging in fist-fights.

Premier Nitti, who had left the Government benches returned to his place when the disturbance had somewhat subsided. He was greeted with warm applause.

The vicinity of the Chamber was occupied by police, carabinieri and troops while the body was in session to prevent disorders, and groups that gathered to attempt demonstrations for or against the Government were easily dispersed.

Debate was opened by Deputy Turati, leader of the official Socialists.

He censured those who were now attacking American intervention after Italy had called America to her rescue. He condemned the d'Annunzio raid upon Fiume, and continued:

"After making war upon Germany and Austria we are now preparing for war against Jugo-Slavia, but which of the American banks will supply us with the funds?"

Fiume Claims Supported.
Count Sordani, a Catholic Deputy, supported the plan of proclaiming Fiume Italian.

Former Premier Orlando, who while in office headed the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference, addressed the Chamber in defense of his work in the latter capacity.

The former Premier denied there was any foundation he had begged President Wilson not to divulge his views nor mention them before the Italian Parliament.

The ex-Premier continued: "President Wilson added that without his documents, which he had left in Paris, he did not feel inclined to discuss Italian aspirations."

Nitti comment rose in the Chamber to the effect that such a statement from President Wilson seemed improbable.

Signor Orlando said he had argued with President Wilson as to why Italy should be given the Alpine frontier at the Brenner Pass and denied the same mountain frontier in eastern Istria and on the east of Dalmatia. The ex-Premier did not accept the last proposal President Wilson made to him, on June 7, he said, because Trieste would have been placed only ten miles from the frontier, within the range of artillery and exposed to the possible massing of hostile forces there. In addition, he said, the project ignored the Italian nationality of Fiume.

Premier Nitti rose to condemn those who were now urging the nation into another war. Then an uproar followed.

When calm was restored Premier Nitti recommended moderation with a view to the restoration of the army to a normal condition.

"The gravest question," continued the Premier, "is that of Fiume."

"The people must be made to see what the decision is for annexation, the country will have to endure in terrible sacrifices. If, despite this, they still de-

You need not Suffer



side annexation, nobody more than I will enthusiastically approve it."

ITALIAN DEPUTIES IN FIUME DEMAND

Resolution Calls for Annexation of City.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A resolution demanding that Fiume be made an Italian city has been passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The resolution, which was introduced by a deputy from Fiume, was adopted by a vote of 300 to 100.

During the session of the Chamber yesterday a considerable number of troops were concentrated around the center of the city and on the main streets leading to it. According to the Rome correspondent of Le Journal the city may be said to be under martial law.

Attention was called here to-day to the fact that the majority for the Italian Government on the vote of confidence taken in the Italian Chamber was small—130 when the ten absentees and about thirty members of the Government who voted for the Cabinet are taken into consideration. The morning papers raise the question, in view of the uncertainty which this result shows, whether Italy can declare the annexation of Fiume without breaking with the Entente.

PLEBISCITE PLEASES FRANCE.

Economic Alliance With Luxembourg Causes Satisfaction.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Sept. 29.—The result of the plebiscite in Luxembourg, by which the country accepts France as its future economic protector, is greeted with great satisfaction in France. Not only does the new economic union extend the French sphere of influence toward the Rhine, bringing the Franco-Luxembourg border to the Rhine provinces, but adds considerably to the French railway systems by linking the French roads with those of Alsace-Lorraine.

From the point of view of exportation, too, the union will have a highly beneficial influence on Lorraine's metal industries. It is estimated that Luxembourg can use an average of 3,000,000 tons of steel and iron annually, and this the Lorraine manufacturers can furnish.

ALSACE DECLARES REPUBLIC.

Coblenz Has Report That Province Announces Independence.

By the Associated Press.
COBLENZ, Sept. 27 (delayed).—It is rumored here that an independent republic has been declared in Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Nothing has been heard here relative to the rumor that a republic has been set up in Alsace.

IRISH SERVICE REDUCED.

Perishable Goods and Live Stock Only Accepted on Lines.

By the Associated Press.
DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Although the railway strike has not become operative in Ireland, the Irish railroad executives have ordered that from Wednesday only perishable goods and animals for immediate slaughter be accepted for transport. The passenger service also will be considerably reduced.

ENGAGEMENT IS BROKEN.

Miss Frances Bonnal Not to Be Married to Lieut. Duryea.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The engagement of Miss Frances Leigh Bonnal and Lieut. Wright Duryea, which was announced last spring, has been broken.

No reason has been given. Mrs. Bonnal said to-day she did not think the public was interested in her daughter's affairs.

Lieut. Duryea is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Duryea of New York and comes from a well known military family. He served on the 312th Regiment Machine Gun Battalion overseas and lost a leg while in action. He was in Baltimore in the early summer, when he acted as usher at the wedding of Miss Mary Camilla Bonnal and Frederick Seggerman.

SENATORS ASK IF U. S. WARS ON ITALY

Continued from First Page.

all members of the League of Nations was made in the Senate to-day. Such an action, unauthorized by the United States Government, but done at the behest of the supercouncil acting through the British Admiralty, was cited as an example of what may be expected under the operation of Article X of the covenant proposed by President Wilson as the superior law of the world.

Two resolutions dealing with the situation created through this American incursion into the affairs of the Dalmatian coast were introduced in the Senate to-day. Senator New (Ind.) furnished one which called on the State Department for an exact statement of the actual facts of the landing at Trau. Senator Sherman (Ill.) introduced the other, which declares it to be the sense of the Senate that the landing of an American force was unwarranted and forbidding repetition of the episode.

The explanation offered from Paris in attempting to justify the use of American sailors by foreigners only makes the case decidedly worse in the opinion of Senators. It shows that the British Admiralty, which has had charge of naval operations in European waters just as Marshal Poch has had charge of all military operations, assigned this force to the maintenance of a semblance at least of law and order and for the temporary preservation of the status in Europe. The United States, as it understood it, participated with the same nations with which it had been associated in the war and in this particular case all the reports state that that particular work on the Dalmatian coast was allotted to the United States.

"Great Britain has had allotted to her certain work and Italy has had allotted to her certain other work. Italy is confronted by something which partakes very much of the nature of a revolution and the only purpose of the action of the American marines in this case is the purpose that they have had from the beginning, and that they have had since the armistice was signed, of maintaining the conditions as they then existed."

"I cannot understand why Senators are going on the assumption that we have arrived at a state of peace. We cannot arrive at a state of peace until this treaty is ratified by France and Italy and by the United States."

"We are in a state of war with neither Italy nor Serbia, are we?" demanded Senator McCormick.

"No," replied Senator Hitchcock.

"Nor engaged to suppress Italian insurrections?" pursued Senator McCormick.

"We are not in actual war actively, but we are certainly not in a state of peace," Senator Hitchcock said.

"With Italy?" exclaimed Senators Lodge and McCormick with one voice.

Senator Shows Impatience.
"I cannot understand why Senators proceed on the theory that either the navy or the army is under any other control than it was during the war," said Senator Hitchcock with some show of impatience.

"When did we go to war with Italy?" persisted Senator Lodge.

"We have not gone to war with Italy," retorted Senator Hitchcock.

"It was the Italians that we drove out of Trau," said Senator Lodge (Mass.).

"Did the Italian Government ask us to drive the Italians out of Trau?" asked Senator Lodge.

"I am not advised what the Italian Government did, but I am advised that the Italian, the French, the British and the United States Governments are practically in accord as to the policy in Dalmatia."

EBERT'S SALARY REDUCED.
Germany's President Must Worry Along on \$40,000 a Year.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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BREITLIN, Sept. 29.—The Budget Committee of the National Assembly has reduced the annual salary of President Ebert to 100,000 marks (under normal exchange approximately \$25,000) and his expenses to 80,000 marks (\$20,000). The salary originally proposed was 140,000 marks (\$35,000).

Brandagee Raises Query.
"A haphazard and unauthorized action," was the criticism of the Dalmatian episode by Senator Brandagee (Conn.), who asked Senator Knox what

would have been the result if any of the American force had been killed by the opposing forces in Trau.

"If they had opposed and blood had been shed we would have been carrying on war against them," responded Mr. Knox.

"Without any declaration of war by the Congress of the United States?" Senator Brandagee queried.

"At least I have heard of no declaration of war," replied Mr. Knox.

"Perhaps we would have been waging war with them in the same degree that we waged war at Vera Cruz in 1914?" suggested Senator McCormick (Ill.).

"The Admiral who landed those marines," said Mr. Brandagee, "who interfered in this situation on the Dalmatian coast states that he did so under orders of the Supreme Council sitting somewhere, and I am not aware who represented this country on that Supreme Council; but I call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the unstable state of affairs when the army and navy of the United States are ordered around Europe and Asia at the behest of the Supreme Council, a body utterly unknown to the Constitution of this country and a body in whom the people of the United States have no confidence whatever."

At this juncture Senator New introduced his resolution of inquiry, but Senator Hitchcock objected to its immediate consideration, and under the rules it went over until to-morrow.

Explanation by Hitchcock.

"It is well known," Senator Hitchcock began, "that the Supreme Council under the war powers of the President was formed for the maintenance of a semblance at least of law and order and for the temporary preservation of the status in Europe. The United States, as it understood it, participated with the same nations with which it had been associated in the war and in this particular case all the reports state that that particular work on the Dalmatian coast was allotted to the United States."

"Great Britain has had allotted to her certain work and Italy has had allotted to her certain other work. Italy is confronted by something which partakes very much of the nature of a revolution and the only purpose of the action of the American marines in this case is the purpose that they have had from the beginning, and that they have had since the armistice was signed, of maintaining the conditions as they then existed."

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